

The Plymouth Republican.

VOLUME 23.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

NUMBER 17.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards, 5 line, \$6. per year.
Special rates given to regular advertisers.
Legal advertisements as regulated by law.
Home and transient advertising made known on application.
Church and society announcements, marriage and birth notices, in body type, 10 cents per line, first insertion; second insertion 5 cents.
Job Printing on the most favorable terms.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. A. BORTON.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office in Post Office Block, dwelling on East Side
South Michigan Street.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

DR. J. M. JENNINGS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office with
Dr. N. Sherman over LaPorte's Store, on
Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Residence
on Center street, opposite Catholic church,
Wm. No.

AMASA JOHNSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Prompt attention given
to collections, settlement of decedent's estates
and guardianships, deeds, mortgages, and other con-
crete drawn up and acknowledged taken.

P. O. JONES.
Attorney at Law & Notary Public.
Prompt attention given to all claims and col-
lections left in his care. Office in corner of
Seas & brick block, Plymouth, Ind.

C. H. REEVE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Located in 1840.
Collections and conveying a special-
ity. Buys and sells real estate on commis-
sion. Insures lives and property in a com-
pany. Desirable real estate for sale in the
city and adjoining. Nov-75

DR. I. BOWER.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will be
pleased to receive patients at his office,
No. 21 Michigan street, where he may be
found at all times, except when professional
ly absent, his residence being at the same
place.
July 1st, 1878. em.

WM. N. BAILEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Thirty years
experience. Graduate of the Medical col-
lege and six years Surgeon in the army of
the U. S. (vol. serv.). Can complete suc-
cessfully with any quick in the United States.
Thankful for past labors, is still in regular
practice, and only requires to be better known
to have an extensive one. Office in Sears
new brick cor. of Michigan and LaPorte
streets.
Plymouth, Ind., July 1st, 1878. 17

J. O. S. D. & J. W. PARKS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Notaries Public and
Authorized War Claim Agents. Offices at
Bourbon and Plymouth, Indiana. Especial
attention given to the settlement of de-
cedent's Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of
Soldiers' Claims for Pensions; will attend
promptly to all professional business en-
trusted to them, and practice in Marshall and
adjoining counties. Plymouth office on Gano
street between Michigan and Center streets.
Bourbon office over Miller printing office, 201

G. R. CHANEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all the
counties in the state. Office in Wheeler's block,
over Becker & Wolf's dry goods store, Plymouth,
Ind. aug-17-78

MRS. E. W. DUNLAP.
HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Dentist,
and Dr. J. A. Dunlap, regular physician and
surgeon, respectfully offer their services to the
public. Office in Corbin's block; resi-
dence on East Gano street.

WILLIAM B. HESS.
A TORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Plymouth, Ind. 1875

JOHN S. BENDER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
BY COR. CORN. - - - - - PLYMOUTH, IND.
Especially attention given to the settlement of
decedent's Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of
Soldiers' Claims for Pensions; will attend
promptly to all professional business en-
trusted to them, and practice in Marshall and
adjoining counties. Plymouth office on Gano
street between Michigan and Center streets.
Bourbon office over Miller printing office, 201

A. C. & A. G. CAPRON.
Attorneys & Counselors
AT LAW
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
OFFICE - A. L. WICKLER'S BLOCK,
on PLYMOUTH, IND.

DR. J. M. CONFER
Offers his
Professional Services
At the same office,
Over Poe & Chapman's Drug Store
Residence on Michigan Street.

B. N. KLINGER,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Examiner of
Titles and Civil Engineer.
Will furnish a complete Abstract of Title to lands
a detached country, Ind. office at a residence,
on Madison street, north of Court House square.
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

W. H. MERSHON,
Teacher of
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Will be in Plymouth every Monday and Tuesday,
Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, voice culture and
harmony. Leave orders at Chas. Williams' music
room. oct-2-78

JOHN C. KUHN,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Boot and Shoemaker.
uses the best stock to be obtained, guarantees an
easy fit, and charges reasonable rates.
REPAIRING
Neatly done on short notice. Satisfaction given in
all respects. Room No. 2, Eastern block
PLYMOUTH, IND. j3m

DENTISTS.
F. M. BURKET,
Dentist, Office over
S. Becker's Store,
opposite Post Office.
All work warranted
to give entire sat-
isfaction in every re-
spect. Diseases of
the mouth and teeth
successfully treated.
Teeth extracted
without pain by the
use of nitrous oxide
gas. Consultation free. All work warranted. I
am in
Bourbon Tuesday and Wednesday of Each Week.

DR. A. C. HUME,
DENTIST!
Office in Second story, Post Office Building
Teeth from one only, to a
full set, so cheap that the
rich and poor can all
GET THEM.
Preservation of the Natural Teeth
A SPECIALTY.

C. C. DURR,
DENTIST!
Office over Parks Bros.' Law
Office, Gano Street.
Plymouth, Ind.

Hannah Arnett's Faith.

The days were at their darkest, and the hearts of our grandfathers were weighed down with doubt and despondency. Defeat had followed defeat for the American troops, until the army had become demoralized, and discouragement had well nigh become despair. Lord Cornwallis, after his victory at Fort Lee, had marched his army to Elizabethtown (December, 1776), where they were now encamped. On the 30th of November the brothers Howe had issued their celebrated proclamation that offered protection to all who, within sixty days, should declare themselves peaceful British subjects and bind themselves never to take up arms against their sovereign nor encourage others to do so. It was to discuss the advisability of accepting this proffered protection that a group of men had met in one of the large old houses of which Elizabethtown was at that time full.

We are apt to think of those old times as the days of unmingled loyalty and courage of our own ancestors as unfaltering heroes, never swerving in the darkest hours from the narrow and thorny path which conscience bade them tread.

Yet human nature is human nature in all ages, and at times, the "old-fashioned fire" burned low even in many hearts, and profound discouragement palsied for a time the ardent courage, what are we that we should wonder at or condemn them? Of this period Dr. Ashbel Green wrote: "I heard a man of some shrewdness once say that when the British troops overran the State of New Jersey in the closing part of the year 1776, the whole population could have been bought for eighteen pence a head."

The debate was long and grave. Some were for accepting the offered terms at once, others hung back a little; but all had at length agreed that it was the only thing to be done. Hope, courage, loyalty, honor—all seemed swept away upon the flood of panic which had overspread the land. There was one dissent, however, of whom the eager disputants were ignorant—one to whose heart their wise reasoning was very far from carrying conviction. Mrs. Arnett, the wife of the host, was in the next room, and the sound of the debate had reached her where she sat. She had listened in silence until, carried away by her feelings, she could bear no more, and, springing to her feet, she pushed open the parlor door and confronted the assembled group.

Can you fancy the scene? A large, low room, with the dark, heavy carved furniture of the period, dimly lighted by the tall wax candles and the wood fire which blazed in the huge fireplace. Around the table the group of men paled, gloomy, dejected, disheartened. In the doorway the figure of the woman, in the antique costume with which, in these latter days, we have become so familiar. Can you not fancy the proud boldness of her head; the indignant light of her blue eyes; the crisp, clear tone of her voice; the majesty, defiance, and scorn which clothed her as a garnet.

The men all started up at her entrance; the light of a ghost could hardly have caused more perturbation than did that of this little woman. Her husband advanced hastily. She had no business here; a woman should know her place and keep it. Questions of politics and political expediency were not for them; but he would shield her as far as possible, and point out the impropriety of her conduct afterwards, when they should be alone. So he went quickly to her with a warning whisper:

"Hannah! Hannah! this is no place for you. We do not want you here just now," and would have taken her hand to lead her from the room.

She was a docile little woman, and obeyed his wishes in general without a word; but now it seemed as if she scarcely saw him, as with one hand she pushed him back as she turned to the startled group.

"Have you made your decision, gentlemen?" she asked; "have you chosen the part of men or of traitors?"

It is putting the question too broadly—so like a woman seeing only the bare ugly facts, and quite forgetting the delicate drapery intended to veil them. It was an awkward position to put them in, and they stammered and bungled over their answer, as men in a false position will. There came at last, mingled with explanations and excuses, and apologies.

"Quite hopeless; absurd for a starving, half-clothed, undisciplined army like ours to attempt to compete with England's unlimited resources. Repulse everywhere; ruined; throwing away life and fortune for a shadow. You know the old argument with which men try to prop a staggering conscience.

Mrs. Arnett listened in silence until the last objection was spoken. Then she laquered simply:

"But what if we should live after all?"

"Hannah! Hannah!" urged her husband. "Do you not see that these are no questions for you? We are discussing what is best for you—for all. Women have no share in these topics. Go to your spinning-wheel and leave us to settle affairs. My good little wife, you are making yourself ridiculous. Do not expose yourself in this way before our friends."

His words passed her ear like the idle wind; not even the quiver of an eyelash showed that she heard them. "Can you not tell me," she said, in the same strangely quiet voice, "if, after all, God does not let the right perish—if America should win in the conflict after you have thrown yourself upon British clemency, where will you be then?"

"Then?" spoke one hesitating voice. "Why, then, if it ever could be, we should be ruined. We must leave the country forever. But it is absurd to think of such a thing. The struggle is an utterly hopeless one. We have no men, no money, no arms, no food, and England has every thing."

"No," said Mrs. Arnett, "you have forgotten one thing which England has not, and which we have—one thing which outweighs all England's treasures, and that is the Right. God is on our side, and every volley from our muskets is an echo of His voice. We are poor and weak and low; but God is fighting for us. We entered into this struggle with pure hearts and prayerful lips. We had counsel the cost and were willing to pay the price, were it our heart's blood. And now—now, because for a time the day is going against us, you would give up all, and sneak back, like cravens, to kiss the feet that have trampled upon us! And you call yourselves men—the sons of those who gave up home and fortune and fatherland to make for themselves and for dear liberty, a resting place in the wilderness! Oh, shame upon you, cowards!"

Her words had rushed out in a fiery flood, which her husband had vainly striven to check. I do not know how Mrs. Arnett looked, but I fancy her a little fair woman, with kindly blue eyes and delicate features—a tender and loving little soul, whose scornful, blazing words must have seemed to her amazed hearers like the inspired fury of a Pythoness. Are we not all prophets at times—prophets of good or evil, according to our bent, and with more power than we ourselves suspect to work out the fulfillment of our own prophecies? Who shall say how far this fragile woman aided to stay the wave of desolation which was spreading over the land?

"Gentlemen," said good Mr. Arnett uneasily, "I beg you to excuse this most unseemingly interruption to our council. My wife is beside herself, I think. You all know her, and know it is not her wont to meddle in politics, or to bawl and bluster. Tomorrow she will see her folly, but now I pray your patience."

Already her words had begun to stir the slumbering manhood in the bosoms of those who heard her. Enthusiasm makes its own fitting times.

No one replied; each felt too keenly his own pettiness, in the light cast upon them by this brave woman's words. "Take your protection, if you will," she went on, after waiting in vain for a reply. Proclaim yourselves traitors and cowards, false to your God, but horrible will be the judgment that you will bring upon your heads and the heads of those that love you. I tell you that England will never conquer. I know it and feel it in every fibre in my heart. Has God led us so far to desert us now? Will He, who led our fathers across the stormy winter sea, forsake their children who have put their trust in Him? For me, I stay with my country, and my hand shall never touch the hand, nor my heart cleave to the heart of him who shames her."

She flashed upon her husband a gaze which dazzled him like sudden lightning. "Isaac, we have lived together for twenty years, and for all of them I have been a true and loving wife to you; but I am the child of God and my country, and if you do this shameful thing I will never own you again as my husband."

"My dear wife!" cried the husband agitated. "you do not know what you are saying. Leave me for such a thing as this?"

"For such a thing as this?" she cried scornfully. "What greater cause could there be? I married a good man and true, a faithful friend, and it needs no divorce to sever me from a traitor and a coward. If you take your protection, you lose your wife, and I—I lose my husband and my home!"

With the last words the thrilling voice broke suddenly with a pathetic fall, and a film crept over the proud blue eyes. Perhaps this little touch of womanly weakness moved her hearers as deeply as her brave, scornful words. They were not all

cowards at heart, only touched by the dread finger of panic, which, now and then, will paralyze the bravest. Some hand struggled long against it, and only half yielded at last. And some were there to whom old traditions had never quite lost their power, whose superstitious consciousness had never become quite reconciled to the stigma of "rebel," though their reason and judgment both told them that, borne for the cause for which they bore it, it was a title of nobility.

The words of the little woman had gone straight to each heart, to be its mainspring what it might. Gradually the drooping heads were raised, and the eyes grew bright with manliness and resolution. Before they left that night they had sworn a solemn oath to stand by the cause they had adopted, and the land of their birth, through good or evil, and to spurn the offers of tyrants and foes as the deadliest insults.

Some of the names of those who met in that secret council were known afterwards among those who fought their country's battles nobly, who died upon the field of honor, or rejoiced with pure hearts when the day of triumph came. The name of the little woman figured on no heroic roll, but was she the less a heroine?

The Fee and Salary Bill.

Under the provisions of this bill, now the law, the Governor receives \$5,000 a year, and his private secretary \$1,500; the Secretary of State \$2,000, his deputy secretary, \$1,500, and clerk \$700. The commissioning notaries public, \$1 each; to commissioners of deeds, \$5 each, one half of which latter goes to the State; besides these he is entitled to certain other fees. Salary of State Auditor, \$1,500, with fees; his deputy also \$1,500. Clerk of Insurance Department, \$1,200; Clerk of Land Department, \$1,200; Adjutant General, \$1,250; Quartermaster General, \$300. Treasurer of State, \$3,000; deputy, \$1,500. Attorney General, \$2,500, and clerk, \$300. Superintendent Public Instruction, \$2,500, and two clerks, \$900 each. Law Librarian, \$1,200, and assistant, \$750.

The fee system is retained with county officers, except auditors, treasurers and commissioners.

A reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent is made in most items. The auditors are allowed \$1,200 per year, and \$125 additional for each 1,000 population exceeding 15,000, up to 20,000 and \$100 for each 1,000 above 20,000. He shall also be allowed \$100 per year for making all reports required by law to the Auditor of State, and several other fees for sundry duties.

Treasurers shall be allowed \$800, 1 per cent, commission on the first 100,000 taxes collected and 4 per cent on all sums collected in excess of that amount; also 6 per cent on all delinquent taxes collected, and 10 cents mileage when coming to Indianapolis.

County Commissioners are to have \$3.50 per day for each day's attendance on the board.

Township trustees \$2 per day for each day's service. Assessors \$2.

Jurors \$1.50 a day, and five cents mileage, in Circuit, Superior and criminal Courts, and 75 cents a day before justices of the peace. Constables are allowed 10 cents for each mile traveled in serving process and subpoenas.

The law is entirely too lengthy to be given in full in these columns.—*Indiana Farmer.*

The Anti-Treating League, of Baltimore, is doing an active business in the way of procuring signatures to an anti-treating pledge, which forbids drinking at other's expense or inviting another to drink at your expense. Premiums are offered to those who secure the best list of signers to this pledge. There is no information to indicate what degree of success is attained by a temperance movement of this kind but it is reasonable to suppose that if it is conducted in the right way it must have some influence. Most of the drinking in this country is done under the treating system, and one in a party of three or four is much more likely to get more than is good for him than if he were alone. Every one in a party has a queer idea that he is under obligations to "set em up," and each gets three or four drinks on this co-operative plan where he would otherwise have but one, and where one is as much, if not more, than likely to be good for him. If nobody ever treated drinking would be reduced one-half.

A colored preacher in Kentucky called on a tobacco dealer for a subscription in aid of the church over which he presided, and when the dealer said he ought to go to work and earn something for the church instead of begging, offered to work if the dealer would employ him. The dealer agreed; the negro preacher laid aside his clerical coat and labored assiduously in the factory all day, at sunset received a \$50 check in payment.

Married Women.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

The following is the married woman law. Section 10 was put in by the house. A conference committee consisting of Messrs. Menzies and Harris of the senate, and Messrs. March and Dailey, of the house were appointed over this section. Judge March announced that the whole bill should fall, or this section should be attached. Under these circumstances the senate members were compelled to yield rather than see the whole measure defeated.

AN ACT CONCERNING MARRIED WOMEN.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, A married woman may bargain, sell, assign and transfer her separate personal property the same as if she were sole.

Sec. 2. A married woman may carry on any trade or business and perform any labor or service on her sole and separate account. The earnings and profits of any married woman accruing from her trade, business, service or labor, other than labor for her husband or family, shall be her sole and separate property.

Sec. 3. A married woman may enter into any contract in reference to her separate personal estate, trade, business, labor or service, and the management and improvement of her separate real property, the same as if she were sole, and her separate estate, real and personal, shall be liable therefore on execution or other judicial process.

Sec. 4. No conveyance or contract made by a married woman, for the sale of her land or any interest therein, other than leases for a term not exceeding three years and mortgages on lands, to secure the purchase of such lands, shall be valid unless her husband shall join therein.

Sec. 5. A married woman shall be bound by the covenants of title in deed of conveyance of her real property.

Sec. 6. A married woman may bring and maintain an action in her own name against any person or body corporate for damages for any injury to her person or character the same as if she were sole; and the money recovered shall be her separate property, and her husband in such cases shall not be liable for costs.

Sec. 7. Whenever the husband causes repairs or improvements to be made on the real property of the wife, with her knowledge and consent thereto in writing delivered to the contractor or person performing labor or furnishing the materials, she alone shall be liable for materials furnished or labor done.

Sec. 8. A husband shall not be liable for any debts contracted by the wife in carrying on any trade, labor or business on her sole and separate account, nor by improvements made by her authority on her separate property.

Sec. 9. Whenever a judgment is recovered against a married woman, her separate property may be sold on execution to satisfy the same, as in other cases; provided, however, that her wearing apparel and articles of personal adornment purchased by her, not exceeding \$200 in value, and all such jewelry, ornaments, works of art and virtue, and other effects for personal or household use as may have been given to her as presents, gifts and keepsakes, shall not be subject to execution; and, provided, further, that she shall hold as exempt, except for the purchase money thereof, other property to the amount of \$300, to be set apart and appraised in the manner provided by law for exemption of property.

Sec. 10. A married woman shall not mortgage or in any manner encumber her separate property acquired by descent, devise or gift, as a security for the debt or liability of her husband or any other person.

Religion in the Press.

New York Sun.

The last thing an editor wants in his paper is religion. This surprising assertion we find in an article contributed to the *Catholic World* by some one with a tendency toward epigram.

We infer that the contributor's acquaintance with editors is not limited, and that he has been unfortunate in his choice of newspapers for personal reading.

If he had said that the last thing a sensible editor wants in his paper is cant, he would have hit the nail on the head. He might also have said with truth that judicious editors do not look with favor upon discussions on abstruse points of theology except in so far as these may have obvious and vital bearings on individual and public morals.

But religion and theology are two things. Let this mistaken critic examine the daily newspapers more attentively. He will discover with surprise that the best and most popular of them are full of religion. He will note the honesty of their news gathering, the sincerity of their opinions, their constant devotion to truth and justice, their unrelaxing, unsparring

hostility to fraud and oppression, their steady insistence upon the reality and stringency of moral obligation in all the relations and activities of life. Whether he studies the editorial page or the advertising page, he will find, if he bring intelligence to the study, the unmistakable stamp of a practical religion, a religion that does not, indeed, run to phylacteries and trumpet blowing, but is none the less genuine for that.

Then let him report the results of his investigation to the readers of the *Catholic World*.

A Legalized Robbery.

With our hasty undigested system of legislation, whereby members are compelled to gulp down or spit out whatever is presented on short notice, very ridiculous provisions find their way into our statutes. One of the most ridiculous of these specimens is found in section 256, Davis's statutes, volume 1, passed in 1872, on the subject of sales of real estate for delinquent taxes. It provides that in any conveyance made by a county auditor on sale of lands for non-payment of taxes, if the sale for any reason is invalid the purchaser shall be entitled to recover from the owner of the property the amount of taxes and charges paid on the sale, with interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent, per annum from the date of sale, and shall have twenty-five per cent per annum interest on all subsequent taxes paid. If the sale is just and valid he is not entitled to half this sum. This statute is simply legalized robbery. There can be no better definition given to the act. The Supreme Court, on a case made before it, sustained the law, and held that it might be enforced. This was a surprise to lawyers, but was a grand thing for a combination which had been formed in an adjoining State to speculate in tax titles. If the sale is valid they do well, but if the sale is invalid they do better. There is no law on the statute book which is so uniformly condemned, and none so oppressive. There is not a man in the State who does not condemn the law, unless it be the men who draw under it twenty-five per cent interest per annum on their investment. There is no apology for such robbery, none in the world. A bill, No. 469, was introduced in the Senate, Friday, by Senator Garrigus, amending the law so as to require the county to void sales to refund the purchase money and lawful interest to the purchaser, and was defeated on its final passage by the following vote: Yeas—Benz, Dice, Garrigus, Grubbs, Kahlo, Mercer, Moore, Olds, Poindexter, Ragan, Reeve, Shirik, Smith, Taylor, Trusler, Urmost, Wilson and Winterbotham—in all 18 votes. Those who voted against it were—Briscoe, Burrell, Cadwallader, Coffey, Davenport, Davis, Donham, Foster, Hart, Herford, Kramer, Majors, Menzies, Riley, Sarningshausen, Shaffer, Taitton, Traylor, Viehe, Wood and Woolen, making in all 21. Why these honorable gentlemen should draw substantially a party line on this legalizing of piracy is more than we can see. Why should a property-owner who is not at fault for the sale of his property be compelled to pay interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent to the disreputable brood of tax-title vendors? Why should he pay anything except his taxes and the penalty to the county for the delay? Why should the Democrats in the Senate want to perpetuate this robbery? Where the property-owner is not at fault, if any penalty is paid, it should be paid by the officer who commits the blunder. There is nothing like this, we presume, in force as a law anywhere outside of Indiana. If there were imperfections in the Garrigus bill, why was it not perfected? The majority of the Legislature have made a great many blunders during the session, but none worse than this that we have seen.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The financial troubles of England and Germany will cause a large increase of immigrants to this country the ensuing year. The year 1878 shows an increase over 1877 of 22,704. If these immigrants, who have the means, could be persuaded not to stop in cities, but strike out into the undeveloped West and build for themselves homes, they would benefit themselves as well as the places where they located. There are thousands of children growing up to crime and a life of misery in every city who only lack helpful associations and the means within reach of honest labor to adopt lives of usefulness.

Two herdsmen quarrelled on a Nebraska prairie, and each threatened to kill the other. Neither was armed, but there was a gun in their hut, a mile away. Both started for the weapon, and it was a race for life, for the man who got it was certain to shoot his companion. They had several fights on the way, and were bruised and exhausted when they neared the goal; but they ran with desperation, and kept abreast until close to the house. Then one tripped and fell, giving the other the lead. The victor dashed into the building, pulled the gun down from its hooks, and mercilessly murdered his fallen foe.

Unmarked Soldier's Graves.

It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private or village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the mean time the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased.

"Let the Mud Dry First."

Here is a capital lesson that may well be impressed upon the memory of both young and old: Mr. Spurgeon, in walking a little way out of London to preach, chanced to get his pantaloons quite muddy. A good deacon met him at the door and desired to get a brush and take off the mud. "Oh, no," said Mr. S., "don't you see it is wet, and if you try to brush it now, you will rub the stain into the cloth? Let it dry, when it will come off easy enough and leave no mark." So, when men speak evil of us falsely—throw mud at us—don't be in a hurry about brushing it off. Too great eagerness to rub it off, is apt to rub it in. Let it dry: by and by, if need be, a little effort will remove it. Don't foster scandal about yourself or others or trouble in a society, or in a church, by haste to do something. Let it alone; let it dry; it will be more easily eradicated than you think in the first heat of excitement. Time has a wonderful power in such matters. Very many things in this world will be easily got over judiciously "letting them dry."—*American Agriculturist.*

Not Growing Worse.

Is the world growing worse? We do not think so. All observing, intelligent men know that the world, however appearances contradict it, grows steadily better. One reason of the contrary seeming true is that we now have facilities for gathering all the news in the world—and evil makes news while good does not—and presenting it in a single day. When we take up the morning journal the villainy of the entire civilized globe is thrust upon our attention; whereas, only a few years ago, we got it in fragments, at intervals, and often but a small portion at most. Another is that, during periods of commercial dullness and monetary pressure, men, driven to their wits' end, to avoid failure in business, are tempted in a hundred ways that they would not be in prosperous times. Moreover, their irregularities are hidden by subsequent success, while continued strain and stagnation, their misdeeds are forced into light—there is method of covering them up. Sinners are "found out," now a days, and cannot lead wicked lives undiscovered.

Old Age Upon Him.

William of Germany has been made to feel that old age is upon him. He was lately, as is his habit after dinner, walking with his wife through her saloons when his foot slipped and he fell heavily to the ground. He endeavored to rise to his position, but being very awkward he again fell, this time injuring his right hip. The Empress, who is in rather feeble health, was so alarmed that she nearly lost consciousness, and only after a time was able to call for help. The Emperor was carefully lifted up, and after a comparatively quiet sleep he felt much better the next morning, and was sufficiently recovered to perform his usual duties.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young has written a long letter to Mrs. Hayes on the subject of polygamy which closes as follows: "Polygamy desecrates every home which it enters. Surely it will neither be improper nor unwise for you to exert your influence against that vast and increasing crime. It is opposed to all that you prize in domestic and social life; it makes the civilized, Christian home impossible. Even if you can only do but little—though you can only speak words of sympathy, such words will speedily be wafted westward to thousands of aching hearts; and will be refreshing as the dew of morning to many a weeping Hagar, wandering in worse than desert lands."

What America is Coming To.

New York Journal of Commerce.

America will soon be prepared, if they are not already, to compete for the honor of being the richest people in the world. They are fast gaining the race, and will soon pass France and England. No country has become richer as rapidly as this in the past twenty years. The last three United States censuses give the total (not assessed) valuations of real and personal estate, exclusive of Government property, in all the states and territories, as follows: 1850, \$7,132,780,285; 1860, \$16,159,616,000; 1870, \$30,048,518,507. Between 1850 and 1860 the wealth of the United States more than doubled. Had the gain continued at the same pace since 1870, the coming census would